A bridge should be constructed at Kollampuzha *kadavu* to afford convenience to traffic passing between Attingal and Kadakkavoor.

There was no *satram* at Attingal and the Travellers' Bungalow opened there was too small to accommodate all the visitors to the town. It was rumoured that Government proposed to construct a *satram* somewhere in the town. The existing municipal building could very well be used as a *satram* and the premises thereof could be enlarged, if necessary, by the acquisition of the land lying between it and the Trivandrum-Quilon road. In the event of the suggestion being accepted, the Municipal Council might be given another site and building by the Government.

Another need of the town was a public recreation ground measuring four or five acres in extent. Government should sanction a grant for purchasing the land.

Persons who were living within municipal limits and whose names were in the voters' list should alone be nominated to the Municipal Council. Persons so nominated should represent a class, community or interest within the town.

As women were made eligible for membership in the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, they should no longer be deemed unfit to become municipal councillors. A non-official woman member should be nominated to the Attingal Municipal Council at the earliest opportunity.

DEWAN'S REPLY: I have dealt with some of the representations that you have made in answer to previous members, for instance your last subject. The question of allowing Councils to elect non-official Presidents is one that will have to be considered with reference to each Municipality. Government will consider whether that privilege should be re-granted in the case of Attingal.

As regards the municipal library and recreation ground, it would be a very good thing if the Municipality has a recreation ground and a well-equipped library having useful books. But I do not think that the Municipality has moved in the matter.

All your suggestions will be considered and necessary orders passed.

97. Needs of the Quilon taluk.

MR. NARAYANA PILLAI VISWANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon taluk, Group I*) said that the proposed retrenchment in the Public Works Department was detrimental to public interests. A large number of the Assembly representations related to public works and local needs; and retrenchment in the Public Works Department really meant defeating the objects of the Assembly.

The constitution of the Road Boards was defective. The non-official members were elected on a very restricted franchise. There was an official majority on the Boards. Further, the Government could

set aside the recommendations made by the Boards. It was therefore desirable to abolish the District Boards and the Central Board. It was better to devise another organisation or institution to hold its sessions at the Capital in the Assembly weeks. In the disposal of business in the Assembly, priority should be given to local needs as decided upon or recommended by the said institution.

Regarding the local needs of his taluk, the member said that he had on several occasions represented the same needs over and over again in the Assembly. He desired to mention only the most important among them.

The road between the 4th mile of the Quilon-Alleppey road and the road to Mamootil *kadavu* and the road between Ramankulargara toll-gate and Marathady, which were sanctioned by Government, should be immediately opened. The question of those roads had often been brought to the notice of Government.

The road from Kavanad to Aravila *kadavu* should be improved and maintained. The question was brought up at the previous session of the Assembly, but the reply given was not encouraging. It was a very important road, only one furlong in length. It should be immediately attended to.

The following roads should be improved :—

(i) The road to Kaithavarathu *kadavu* near Cutcherry *kadavu*;

(ii) the Perinad—Perumon road;

(iii) the road from Anchalummood in Perinad to the Prakkulam N. S. English School; and

(iv) the road from the western side of the Kundara Sub-Registry office passing along Kanjirakode and Perayam.

As regards the first-mentioned road, the Municipality had passed a resolution urging the necessity for its improvement. It was a very useful road to the traders in cocoanut husks. It was satisfactory that the second road had been marked out for immediate improvement. Lands had already been acquired for the third road and the work was about to commence.

The beach road from Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield to Tangassery should be restored. The Municipality had already recommended that the work should be started.

The following roads should be immediately constructed :—

(i) The second section of the road from the 6th mile, 2nd furlong, of the Quilon-Shencotta road to Pooyapalli;

(ii) the second section of the road from Quilon to Mukhathala;

(iii) A road from Kochupilamood to Eravipuram through Mundakkal and extension thereof to Mayyanad.

The first sections of the roads in (i) and (ii) above had been completed. The second sections should be completed forthwith. As regards the third road, the District Road Board had already made the necessary recommendations.

A bridge should be constructed at the Kottayathu *kadavu*. In 1928, the Government had replied that the work could be attended to only after some time. As more than three years had elapsed since then, the matter should receive the sympathetic attention of Government.

A pier should be constructed at the Quilon port. It was of immense importance to traders and should immediately be taken in hand.

The parapet wall on the canal bank road should be repaired. One side of it was very steep and a parapet wall should be immediately put up.

The important roads in the Quilon town should immediately be spramexed.

The Jew's shop road at Chinakada should be opened. The Municipality had recommended the work and representations had often been made in the Assembly.

Reading rooms and libraries should be opened in Vernacular Middle Schools. The subject had been brought up in the previous sessions of the Assembly.

It was necessary to have a grant-in-aid Homoeopathic dispensary at Quilon. A resolution recommending the encouragement of the Homoeopathic system of treatment had been passed in the Legislative Council. Government should encourage and support that system of treatment.

A dispensary should be opened at Perinad.

Unnecessary affidavits should be abolished as they were not of any practical use.

Local option should be tried in the Quilon taluk. The people of the taluk were in favour of introducing the measure. The experiment was a success at Changanacherry. There was a very strong prohibition movement in the taluk and the policy adopted by the Government towards it was well-known. Under the guidance, and with the assistance, of American experts and philanthropists, the Government were trying to quell the ravages of the hook-worm disease in Travancore. The Government should similarly copy the prohibition policy of the Americans. Drink was impoverishing the people and bringing about the ruin of many families.

The night-soil depot located at Mamootil *kadavu* should be immediately removed as the stench arising from it was unbearable. The matter had been represented in previous sessions of the Assembly.

At least two fire engines should be purchased for the town.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Viswanatha Pillai. You have made representations with regard to certain items of public works in the Quilon taluk. Some of them are already under construction. The first sections of certain roads have been, taken up and as soon as they are finished the second sections will be taken up. The other items that you mentioned will be referred to the Chief Engineer and such action will be taken as the Government find suitable.

With regard to judicial reforms, you said that there are several occasions when affidavits are not necessary but are insisted on and that such affidavits might be done away with. The representation will be referred to the Law's Delays Commissioner and upon his report action will be taken. The other suggestions will receive the careful consideration of Government.

98. Needs of the Quilon taluk.

MR. K. G. LUKE MUTHALALI (*Quilon taluk, Group II*) speaking in Malayalam, said that the need for constructing a lock in the Paravoor bar had been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government during nearly thirty-two years. All the paddy lands situated towards the east of the bar for a distance of about twelve miles were in constant danger of inundation by sea water. Salt water regularly damaged the crops in 3,000 acres of paddy lands in the Ittikkara *ela* alone and nearly two lakhs of *paras* of paddy were so lost to the ryots annually. Once the salt water found its way from the sea into the *ela*, the fields could not be cultivated for the succeeding three years. The ryots were often unable to pay the land tax and the Revenue authorities found it necessary to sell those lands in auction for the recovery of the amounts due to Government. At times Government also granted remissions of land tax. The provision of a lock in the bar would be the best means of protecting the fields from periodical inundations. It would also enable the ryots to raise two crops annually. Numerous petitions and memorials had been submitted to Government on the matter. As a result, a conference of the Quilon Sub-Division Officer, the Quilon Tahsildar, Mr. K. G. Parameswaran Pillai, M. L. C., and of the ryots concerned was held at Quilon in 1105. The matter was fully discussed at the conference and it was then decided that the lock should be constructed. But nothing had yet been done by Government.

Government were spending Rs. 1,500 annually for opening and closing the bar. If they had provided a lock at the bar, that recurring annual expenditure could be avoided and the amount spent on the construction of the lock could be collected from the ryots by the levy of a small cess or charge for a period of thirty years.

A sluice or culvert should be constructed in the Atichanalloor *chira* in the Athichanalloor *pakuthi* for storing water for irrigation purposes. As the result of representations made at the previous sessions of the Assembly, the work had been sanctioned by Government. The culvert should be constructed immediately.

Muttakal *chira* of *kurangal ela* in Meenad *pakuthi* had become unfit for storing water for irrigation purposes. The *chira* should be repaired so that it might become useful again for irrigating the large area of paddy lands that depended on it for water. Very often, the crops failed in the *ela* for want of water. About one-fifth of the *ela* belonged to a *Jenmi*. Either the *Jenmi* and the Government or the Government alone should undertake the restoration of the *chira*. It often happened that the ryots concerned were unable to pay land tax. Hence the work should be attended to without loss of time.